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KOVIT ABHAIWONGSE APPOINTED PREMIER SUCCEEDING PHIBUN

Further Strengthening of Thai-Japanese Cooperation Expected Under New Leader

Domei

BANGKOK, August 1.—The Thai Government in a radio broadcast tonight announced the appointment of Major Kovit Abhaiwongse as head of the new Thai Cabinet succeeding Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram, whose cabinet resigned en bloc late last month.

The announcement also revealed the resignation of His Royal Highness Prince Athit Thipapha, President of the Council of Regency. The announcement disclosed that Prince Athit Thipapha's resignation on July 31 was accepted by the Assembly of Peoples' Representatives at its session on August 1. According to the announcement, the Assembly also decided to leave the affairs of the Council of Regency solely in charge of His Royal Highness Prince Pradist Manutharm.

This decision was formally countersigned by the President of the Assembly of Peoples' Representatives. The announcement declared that His Royal Highness Prince Regent Pradist Manutharm at the Royal Command, appointed, as of August 1, Major Kovit Abhaiwongse as Premier succeeding Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram. The appointment was countersigned by the President of the Assembly of Peoples' Representatives.

Premier Kovit Is 43

Domei

BANGKOK, August 2.—The new Thai Prime Minister, Major Kovit Abhaiwongse, is 43. His father was the last Sultan of Battambang. When the area was annexed to French Indo-China in 1873, the family fled to Thailand.

Prime Minister Kovit went to France in 1918, to study electricity enterprises. He was not connected with the First Revolution but in the rebellion of troops of the Old Monarchist Party in 1933 joined the Government forces. In 1935 he became Minister Without Portfolio in the Cabinet of Peya Phahon Phonphyayuha Sena. Later he served as Deputy Economics Minister, Deputy Education Minister, Education Vice-Minister, Transportation Minister and Commerce Minister. In 1937 he visited Taiwan as a member of a committee which came to visit the Taiwan Museum.

In March, 1939, he was sent as the Thai representative to the International Postal and Communications Conference held at Buenos Aires and on his return trip visited Japan where he studied the electricity and communicaitons enterprises of Japan. In October, 1940, he was especially made a major for meritorious services rendered the military communications of his country. He was elected Vice-Chairman of this year's session of the Assembly.

The appointment of the new Prime Minister is considered to have a brightening effect on Thailand's policy toward Japan. It is expected that Thailand's fundamental policy of cooperation with Japan will be further strengthened, casting a bright light upon the successful prosecution of the war and the future of Thailand, which shoulders an important share of the work in the construction of Greater East Asia.

U.S. Congress Meets

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 1.—The United States Congress met today after five weeks' vacation. During these past five weeks, most of the congressmen had been attending the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties and they have also been visiting their home states to get the views of the people they represent. No important legislation is expected this week. Both the Senate and the the House of Representatives are expected to consider bills on postwar plans.

U.S. Admiral Cecil Killed

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—Rear-Admiral Charles P. Cecil, 50, died in an airplane crash in the Pacific Monday, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch. Cecil was commander of the cruiser Helena which was sunk in the battle of Kula Gulf.

His Majesty Grants Luncheon to Tojo, Other Ex-Ministers

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to invite General Hideki Tojo and other members of the former Cabinet to the Imperial Palace at noon Wednesday and graciously partook luncheon with them in the Homei Hall in acknowledgment of their services. His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa also honored the luncheon with his presence. His Imperial Majesty then retired to the Chigusa Hall and tea was served there to the visitors. After graciously conversing with the former Cabinet members on various subjects, His Imperial Majesty withdrew. Filled with awe at the gracious Imperial honor the party then withdrew from the Imperial Palace. His Majesty the Emperor on the same day was pleased to promote the Court rank of former Prime Minister General Tojo by one rank from the senior grade of the third Court rank to the junior grade of the second Court rank in recognition of General Tojo's meritorious services.

FRICTION WORSENS IN BONOMI CABINET

Minister Croce, Liberal Party Member, Attacks Regime for Not Maintaining Discipline

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, July 31.—Internal conflicts and other difficulties faced by the Bonomi cabinet in Rome are becoming intense and, according to newspaper reports obtainable here, the situation surrounding the regime is particularly serious.

Upon the transfer of the Bonomi Government to Rome, internal friction in the regime has suddenly intensified. Minister Without Portfolio Croce, Liberal Party member, criticized the Government attitude respecting the question of the political structure and particularly condemned the weakness in maintaining discipline. Furthermore, even within the Liberal Party the view is held that to go to the extreme would disturb national unity.

The Socialist Party members in the cabinet as well as the Labor Party members refused to attend the memorial service for patriots because Prince Umberto was present on the occasion. Consequently the Royalists and Labor-Democrats rose in protest against the attitude of the above-mentioned groups. Thus the internal disturbances in the cabinet have become serious.

Furthermore, outside the government there are various political parties which have been existing under cover since the Fascist days. With the political eagerness peculiar to South European races, these factions are persistently demanding the Government to make public the armistice treaty in which the United States and Britain demanded certain territory, the permanent occupation of strategic points and other severe terms. The Bonomi cabinet which was formed to attain national safety is facing a crisis.

On the other hand, the Anglo-American side is regarding the present Italian question as of a transitory nature and thus, are taking an attitude of non-interference. But if the situation becomes further aggravated, they will take the first opportunity to interfere directly. Minister Without Portfolio Triatch of the Communist Party, supported by the Soviets, is opposing the Government and this is causing the Anglo-American side considerable uneasiness and dissatisfaction.

BUILDING LESS SUBMARINES

Reduction in Construction Program Not Bared by U.S.

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—The United States Navy Department announced a reduction in the submarine building program yesterday and attributed the step to two factors, namely, the need for at least eight other types of ships or weapons and the fact that the advance in the Pacific has limited the area for submarine operation, according to a Washington dispatch .

The announcement gave no figures of either the extent of the reduction or the existing fleet of underwater craft, but competent quarters estimated that the American submarine fleet including those under construction probably is in excess of 200.

LATEST SOVIET STEP ON POLISH PROBLEM JOLTS U.S., BRITAIN

Poland's Freedom, Soviet Aid Are Irreconcilable Factors Irking Foe, Iguchi Says

The visit to Moscow of Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the refugee Polish regime, and the declaration by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, immediately after the Moscow announcement of the formation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, to the effect that Britain would do her best in the settlement of the Polish question, indicate the magnitude of the jolt given the Anglo-American camp by the latest Soviet action, commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Wednesday. He said that the United States and Britain were "caught on the horns of a serious dilemma" regarding the Polish issue.

"They have been swept into a state of dizziness," he said, "by following irreconcilable factors:

"First, the integrity of Poland which Britain declared to be the direct reason for her entry into the war.

"Second, the action of Soviet Russia regarding the future of Poland and the creation of a fait accompli without consultation with the United States and Britain as pointed out by The New York Times.

"Third, the belief that there can be no Poland without victory in the war and that there can be no victory without Soviet help.

"Fourth, unless the Anglo-American deadlock vis-a-vis the Soviet Union is broken by means of some compromise the development would destroy completely Britain's raison de guerre and arouse, as The New York Times again says, violent American reaction."

The Spokesman continued: "Having exposed their inability and having lost their prestige in the handling of the Tito, De Gaulle, Italian and Czechoslovakian questions and now repeating the same in the settlement of the long-standing Polish question, the desperation and perplexity of the United States and Britain can easily be imagined. The reported visit to Moscow of Premier Mikolajczyk of the Polish refugee regime in London and Foreign Secretary Eden's declaration in the House of Commons that Britain would do her best in the settlement of the Polish question immediately after Moscow announced the creation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, indicate how great was the jolt on the Anglo-American camp and how great their perplexity caused by this Russian action.

"Such a state of affairs is to be expected of the Anglo-American enemies, for they have never had a justifiable war aim and even to any of the aims which they profess they have shown themselves to be utterly inconsistent. The dilemma into which they have fallen is of their own making."

BRITISH LOSSES IN BURMA

Casualties Total 28,428 in First Six Months This Year

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—Losses suffered by the anti-Axis forces in the Burma campaign during the period from January 1 to June 30 as announced by Sir James Grigg, British War Minister, in the House of Commons today were though apparently understated 5,918 killed, 19,916 wounded and 2,594 missing or a total of 28,428 casualties.

Units engaged in the fighting were British, Indian and West African troops.

Indiana Workers Strike

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 1.—Approximately 1,100 employees of the Anaconda Wire and Steel Works in Indiana were idle today due to the U.S. War Labor Board refusing to raise their wages, according to an Indianapolis dispatch received here.

Quezon Dies in N.Y.

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—Manuel Quezon, 65, exiled President of the Philippine Government, died today at his summer home at Saranac Lake, New York, from tuberculosis, according to a Washington dispatch.

Morrison Indicates Reich Forces May Use New 'Horrible' Weapon Against England

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—While more German flying bombs are wrecking England, Herbert Morrison, British Home Minister told the House of Commons today that he "knew a lot of horrible things" indicating that the Germans may be preparing to attack Britain with a new type of weapon, according to a London dispatch.

Morrison said that some of the flying bombs were noiseless, adding "I have knowledge of a lot of horrible things. These bombs vary somewhat and there have been cases in which noise has not been audible."

Emanuel Shinwell, Labor, demanded to know if Morrison was being flippant when he talked about "horrible things." The Minister answered "No, there are all sorts of possibilities. There have been some references by the Prime Minister. I was partly flippant it is true but anyone doing this job is up against pretty horrible actualities."

Many Persons Killed

Domei

GENEVA, August 1.—London papers are full of reports on the devastations caused by flying bombs. In particular, the press dealt in full with the terrible disaster that had been caused by a V-1 which exploded in the center of a busy market square.

It was revealed that many persons had been killed and injured and numerous business offices, restaurants and dwelling houses near the square had collapsed. The lookout in this district had mistaken the flying bomb for a British plane and had not given the usual warning signal.

Making 4,000 V-1's Daily

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 31.—Germany is producing 4,000 V-1's a day, a Berlin dispatch to the Aftonbladet said today. The dispatch quoted reliable sources as saying that the second stage of the retaliatory attacks against Britain was approaching and that the present flying bombs wuild most probably be increased in number before a new weapon was put into action.

BERLIN WATCHING TURKISH ATTITUDE

Explanation for Expected Breaking of Ties With Germany Widely Commented

Domei

BERLIN, August 1.—The Turkish Government is expected first to submit the draft bill for severing political and economic relations with the German Government to the meeting of the Assembly members of the Popular Party today, and then formally to the Grand National Assembly tomorrow.

British-American propaganda organs are very active in spreading the news of the rupture as an already accomplished fact. In political circles of Turkey, a prudent opinion is still prevalent, and there is expected considerable discussion at the Assembly. Political circles are making the following observation:

"Between Germany and Turkey there firmly exists the treaty of friendship and non-aggression, and then it is quite obvious that with severance of the diplomatic and economic relations with Germany, Turkey's participation in the war will be caused. How will the Turkish Premier explain the reasons for breaking the relations with Germany? What attitude would be taken toward Japan and Bulgaria? These two are the points which are drawing much attention."

It is reported that the British Government is insisting upon Turkey's severance of relations with Japan and Bulgaria, but the United States Government is taking a comparatively moderate attitude on this point.

DEWEY SCORES NEW DEAL

Declares It Has Failed to Plan For Postwar Re-construction

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 1.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican presidential candidate, speaking in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, today declared that the New Deal has failed to plan for postwar reconstruction. Dewey was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that it will not be long before the Americans face a grave problem, the opportunity to work, reported a Pittsburg dispatch received here.

Dewey arrived in Pittsburg for consultations with political and labor leaders and stated that in November the people of the United States will be electing their President. He warned that the American people cannot go through another period such as that under President Roosevelt which lasted for eight years.

Dewey also said that the American people must realize that the next President of the United States will be a peace-time President rather than a wartime executive. He added: "As I see it, the United States cannot face another period like the Roosevelt depression which lasted for eight years when more than 10,000,000 persons were unemployed continuously from 1933 to 1940 in America."

Dewey's trip to Pittsburg is the first stop of the campaign tour into the middle western states. Tomorrow, he is expected to arrive in St. Louis for a conference with 25 other State governors, who are members of the Republican Party.

FINNISH PRESIDENT RESIGNS POSITION

Poor Health Given As One Reason; Mannerheim Is Chosen As Successor

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 1.—President Risto Ryti of Finland has resigned and Field-Marshal Baron Karl von Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, has been designated as his successor, the Finnish Government officially announced today.

The President's resignation is attributed to poor health reason and also to the necessity to concentrate the Government's military and civil powers of administration in the hands of one person. However, part of the administration burden will be shared by Premier Dr. Edwin Linkomies.

The announcement explained that since a presidential election cannot be accomplished according to constitutional requirements "in view of the present dangerous situation," Parliament will be requested to appoint Field-Marshal Von Mannerheim as President by legislation.

The bill to this effect was submitted to Parliament today and following discussions was accepted in the first and second reading. A third reading will take place on Wednesday or Thursday.

4-POWER CONFERENCE SET

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—The Four-Power Conference between the representatives of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking will begin on the morning of August 14 in Washington, Edward Stettinius, Undersecretary of State, told the press today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Following the request by the Soviet Union, the first meeting will be held among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, which will be followed by a meeting among the representatives of the two former countries and Chungking instead of the Soviet Union. Thus, the representatives of Chungking and the Soviet Union will not be present at the same meeting.

Stettinus will be the United States representative and Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Under Secretary of State, for Britain while Soviet Union has not yet announced its representative.

U.S. Cuts Plane Output

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—A cut of about 250 planes a month in aircraft production schedule for the rest of the year was announced by Charles Wilson, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, today, according to a Washington dispatch. He reported also that the July output was exactly 8,000 planes. Under the revised program, 8,274 planes are the August objective.

Mikolajczyk in Moscow

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 1.—Premier Stanislav Mikolajczk of the exile Polish regime in London arrived in Moscow today for discussion with the Soviet leaders and representatives of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, according to a British dispatch today.

OIKAWA APPOINTED NAVY STAFF CHIEF; SUCCEEDS SHIMADA

Admiral Naokuni Nomura Named Head of Yokosuka Naval Station

The appointment of Admiral Koshiro Oikawa as Chief of the Naval General Staff succeeding Admiral Shigetaro Shimada was announced by the Navy Ministry in a communique issued at 6 p.m. Wednesday.

Up to his appointment Wednesday, Admiral Oikawa was a member of the Supreme War Council. He was Navy Minister of the Second and Third Konoye Cabinets.

The appointment of Admiral Shimada and Admiral Zengo Yoshida as members of the Supreme War Council was also announced by the Navy Ministry the same day.

The same communique announced the appointment of Admiral Naokuni Nomura as Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, succeeding Admiral Yoshida.

Following is the text of the Navy Ministry communique:

"The following appointments have been made:

"Admiral Koshiro Oikawa appointed Chief of the Naval General Staff.

"Admiral Zengo Yoshida appointed member of the Supreme War Council.

"Admiral Shigetaro Shimada appointed member of the Supreme War Council.

"Admiral Naokuni Nomura appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station."

Admiral Oikawa was born in Iwate Prefecture in January, 1883. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy and the Naval Staff College. During his career he has served as captain of the Tama, sectional chief of the Naval General Staff Office, and head instructor at the Naval Academy. He was made president of the Naval Academy in 1933, Commander of the Third Fleet, director of the Naval Aviation Headquarters in 1936, Commander of the Japanese Fleet in China waters in April 1938. He was made a full admiral in 1939 and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station in 1940. He served as Navy Minister in 1940 and 1941.

PISA TOWER HEAVILY HIT

American Shell Hits Base—No Hope Of Repairing Monument Seen

Domei

ZURICH, August 1.—The Leaning Tower of Pisa has been reported heavily damaged by a shell hitting the base of the tower on July 31, according to reports from Milan. The American artillery forces had been bombarding the ancient city of Pisa, the birthplace of Galileo, for some time. The extent of damage done has not been ascertained, but there seems to be no hopes of repairing the famous tower.

Berlin dispatches say that Chancellor Hitler has issued strict orders to the command in the front lines that buildings of historical and religious significance in Pisa should not be used for military purposes. Therefore, the American forces have again carried out vandalistic bombings of monumental edifices which have no connections whatever with military operations.

Reich Mobilizing Women

Special to the Nippon Times

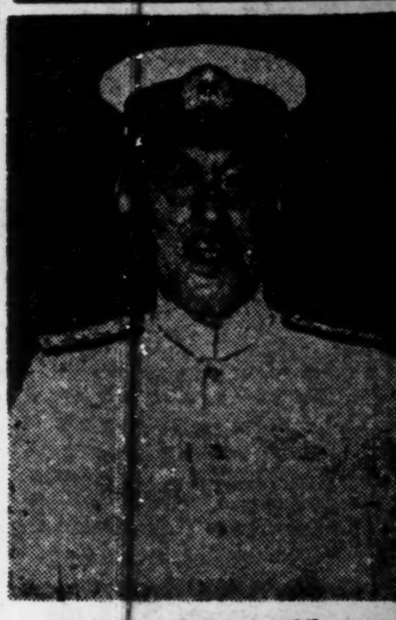
BERLIN, August 1.—The second regulation to realize the total war effort goes into effect today and in an agreement with Dr. Joseph Goebbels, newly-appointed Reich Commissioner for the Total War Effort, the General Commissioner for Labor has issued a decree which raises the age limit for women liable to be called up for war work from 45 to 50 years of age. As revealed in competent quarters, this measure will immediately make 700,00 more women available for work in the German industries.

Finn Envoy in Sweden

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 1.—Dr. Toivo Mikael Kivmaeki, Finnish Minister to Berlin, accompanied by a military attache arrived here today and when questioned by reporters, the minister stressed that he was on a vacation and he would return to his post in about three weeks.

Given Vital Post



Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chief of Naval General Staff.

OUR FORCES THRUST INTO HENGYANG CITY

Pierce Defenses After 5 Weeks Of Heavy Fighting, Chiang Authorities Admit

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—Chungking military authorities last night admitted in their war communique that the Japanese Forces, which had been launching concentrated, vigorous attacks against Hengyang, have finally pierced the old city limits after five weeks of furious fighting, the Associated Press correspondent in Chungking reported.

He also said that the Chungking military authorities revealed that street fighting is now developing between the Japanese and Chungking garrison forces.

Eight Armies Annihilated
By a Member of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, August 1.—The Japanese Forces have caught and wiped out the eight enemy armies which were poured into the Japanese ring around Hengyang in a desperate, futile attempt to relieve the defenders in the walled town. With these operations, the Chungking armies in the Ninth War Zone have been completely annihilated.

Since the start of the current operations, in which the Hunan area has been brought under the complete control of the Japanese Forces, the operational activities of the Chungking forces have constantly been headed off by the Japanese initiative and this shows clearly the impotency of command and the fundamental weaknesses of the enemy's field forces. The enemy suffered an enormous loss of men in vain.

The Chungking command, not knowing that the Japanese Forces had a vast operational aim and had placed the reduction of Hengyang itself as a subsidiary objective in order to draw in the enemy forces, made the gross mistake of thinking that the resistance at Hengyang had succeeded and that the walled town comprised a bridgehead for a recovery from its declining position. It thus ordered the town to be defended to the last and planned for its recovery by launching attacks on the Japanese flank from the Liling and Chaling areas.

Toward the beginning of July, the Chungking command gathered the remnant forces in the Ninth War Zone and reinforcements from the Third, Sixth and Seventh War Zones, a total force of eight armies, and poured them into the Japanese ring around Hengyang from the east and south. This was just what the Japanese were waiting for. On July 10, they began the second annihilative operations, on the east and west of the line connecting Liling, Chaling and Laiyang. Smashing at the enemy, the Japanese wiped out his forces.

Attracted to Hengyang as flies to garbage, the Chungking forces concentrated an enormous force as if in preparation to lose it all. As a result, nine divisions have been completely wiped out since the start of the operations, namely, three divisions of the fourth army of the Ninth War Zone, the 134th division of the 20th army, the 95th division of the 37th army, the seventh and eighth divisions of the newly-organized second army, the 34th division of the 72nd army and the 161st division of the fourth army. In addition, the fighting strength of 35 divisions was reduced to half. As a result, the Chungking armies in the Ninth War Zone have been completely wiped out.

In addition to the brilliant operations of the ground forces, the

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 110 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AT PALAU IN 3 DAYS

Furious Duels Held With 750 Attacking Fighters and Bombers From Task Force

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, August 2.—Japanese Units stationed on Palau Island in the Caroline Group blasted a total of 110 enemy planes including 43 shot down and 67 damaged, in a furious engagement with an aggregate total of about 750 fighters and bombers which attacked our position on three consecutive days, July 25, 26 and 27. The enemy ship-based planes belonged to an anti-Axis task force.

More Results Ascertained
By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 1.—Additional war results of one large-sized and two small-sized planes as well as two places blasted and set afire have been ascertained in the attack on Liuchow by the Japaneses Air Forces on the night of July 31. This brings the total war results in the Liuchow raid to eight large-sized and five small-sized planes set ablaze, six large-sized and two small-sized planes blasted and five places set on fire.

Adding to the Liuchow raid the results of the raid on Tanchuk on the same night, the total results of the two raids are: 24 planes blasted or set ablaze and fires started in seven places (one of these places was very probably a hangar with planes).

Japanese Bomb Tanchuk
By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, August 1.—Crack bomber units of the Japanese Air Force in China on Monday night smashed the enemy airfields at Liuchow, Tanchuk and Wuchow and blasted and set ablaze 22 enemy aircraft besides demolishing the runways and other facilities. Three raids were carried out on Liuchow where the enemy was concentrating aircraft to make up for the losses caused by the previous Japanese blows. The raids on the Tanchuk and Wuchow airfields were carried out simultaneously.

Wuhan Raiders Repulsed

Domei

HANKOW, July 31.—The American air force in China, which has been pounded by the Japanese Wild Eagles for days on end, came with about 10 Consolidated B-24's to attack the Wuhan district at 10:30 p.m. on July 30.

Throughout the attack which lasted for an hour and a half the enemy did nothing but indiscriminately bomb the area along the Yangtze.

Eventually the enemy was driven off by Japanese anti-aircraft fire. The damage on the Japanese side was slight although houses were burned, several demolished and a number of casualties were caused.

BRITISH-YANK CLASH BARED

Lack of Cooperation in Business Field Is Revealed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, August 1.—Revealing the clash of interests between American and British business groups, President Phillips of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce declared in London that "after the war it is quite possible that the situation may grow worse rather than better," the Financial News reported recently according to a London dispatch received here.

Phillips also said that American business is preparing to go after foreign markets in a big way, perhaps without considering the full implications of the top-heavy creditor position of the United States. "British business, on the other hand, is pinning too much faith on reduced United States tariffs," he added.

Japanese Air Forces have also been hitting the enemy hard, shooting down, damaging or setting ablaze more than 480 planes of the American air force in China in the period from July 1 to 28. Included are the results of the great raids on Chihkiang, Kweilin and Liuchow. The continued victories in the air and on land will bring a one-sided decision to the Japanese in the Hunan area and the operations for the annihilation of the anti-Axis forces in the continental theater of war is entering a new, decisive stage.

YANKS FLATTERING CHINA COMMUNISTS

U.S. Aim Is to Gain Possession Of Military Bases Controlled by Yenan

Domei

PEKING, August 1.—America is flattering the Chinese Communist Party solely because of her desire to gain possession of the military bases in Yenan-controlled territory. On the other hand, the Communists are willing to be made the tool of the United States because they think that by doing so their influence in China will be bolstered, says a report received here. The report follows:

The long standing issue as to when the Yenan and Chungking regimes would come to an open conflict has been decided by Japan's recent successful operations in China. Last summer, when General Hu Tsung-nan's army was tightening its hold on Yenan, which it had surrounded, it was freely predicted by observers that the two regimes would soon find themselves in open conflict.

When the Yenan regime saw the fighting power of Chungking badly hit by the crack units of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in China, it increased the firmness of its attitude in dealing with the Chungking regime. Its leaders loudly condemned the autocratic rule of Chungking and followed the policy of promoting a rapprochement with the United States. The visit of Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, to Chungking, instead of helping to bring the Chungking and the Yenan regimes together, only served to aggravate the situation.

Chiang Is Afraid

Chiang Kai-shek is under no illusion as to the power of the Yenan regime, and there is reason to believe that he fears this power.

However, collaboration with Yenan in his struggle against Japan is far from his mind, as he knows that there would be considerable difficulty in keeping the Yenan regime in its place.

There is also another consideration. It is the desire, which has been uppermost in his mind for many years, to see a dictatorship established in China. It is therefore no small wonder that Chiang should have turned a deaf ear to Vice-President Wallace's appeal to try to find means of working with the Yenan regime.

Yenan made the most of Chiang's refusal to promote its own interests. It did everything possible to place Chungking in a bad light and took up the position that China must be a State based on a democratic principle.

Ridicules Chungking

The recent movements of the Yenan regime show that it is aiming at an early rapprochement with America.

It will be recalled that in April this year the New Republic, an American magazine, made many comments at the expense of Chungking, especially about its lack of enthusiasm in pursuing the war against Japan. The magazine remarked: "What is wrong with Chungking is that it is interested only in waging its war against the Yenan army. It will not be long before the fate of General Draja Mikhailovich, War Minister of the puppet Jugoslav regime, will be that of Chungking's. If Chungking persists in its present attitude, which is suggestive of content in just facing the Japanese Forces while leaving it to Yenan to carry on the war of resistance against Japan, both America and Britain will be compelled to assist Yenan exclusively."

Since this attack on Chungking, the interest of America and Britain, especially the former, has been swaying more and more in favor of Yenan. As for Yenan, it is no secret that its greatest desire and hope is to stand high in the estimation of America.

However, America is fully aware of the inferior military strength of the Yenan regime, and its only motive in flattering the regime is to gain possession of the military bases in Yenan-controlled territory.

Yenan, for its part, is quite willing to be made use of by America if thereby its influence in China will be bolstered. Thus there seems to be no likelihood of any military agreement worth the name being made at present between America and Yenan.

Swiss Neutrality Stressed

Domei

ZURICH, August 1.—Stressing the maintenance of strict neutrality of his country, President Stampfli of Switzerland in his nation-wide radio speech today declared, "Switzerland has a historic duty to maintain its neutrality which is not born of mere chance but based on the fundamental principle of the state," according to a Berne dispatch.

Complete Evacuation Of London Is Urged As 120 V-1's Fall Daily

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 1.—An average of 120 flying bombs per day are falling on the London city area, according to estimates made at the beginning of last week. Not a single part of London has been spared from V-1 raids and the situation is such that some State Ministers at a recent session of the Cabinet advocated the complete evacuation of London and, above all, the decentralization of important war establishments in the capital. This had given rise to a hot dispute. Prime Minister Churchill disapproved of the plan because he said that the world might consider such a step a "surrender" of London.

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 2

TURKEY'S ABANDONMENT OF NEUTRALITY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Turkey's abandonment of her policy of neutrality is now a mere question of time. In June, 1939 on the eve of the outbreak of the European war, Turkey concluded a mutual assistance pact with Britain and France, but she did not join in the war. When Jugoslavia and Greece, at the instigation of Britain, attempted to offer desperate resistance to Germany, Turkey alone remained calm and made no move.

From the outset of the war, the Turkish Government had decided on a policy of neutrality. However, later developments eventually placed her in an unusually difficult position. As the result of the success of Britain's armed aggression against the countries of Western Asia, almost all of Turkey's borders came to be surrounded by belligerents. That is to say, in the West the influence of Germany came pressing near; in the North that of the Soviet Union, and in the South that of Britain, while the Balkan Peninsula and the Mediterranean were turned into fields of battle. Moreover, Britain, who had been driven out of the Balkans, hoped to recover her declining fortunes by Turkey's entry into war and, with the support of America, brought all kinds of pressure to bear upon Turkey.

The aim of America and Britain in trying to drag Turkey into their own camp is not limited merely to an attempt to turn the present war conditions in their favor but also include the future plan of making favorable their positions with regard to the Dardanelles and the Bosporus. As is generally known, the problem of these straits is an issue over which the interests of the Soviet Union and Britain are in sharp conflict.

The Montreaux Convention which was signed on July 20, 1936, was substantially a revision of the stipulations of the Straits Convention of 1923. But whereas at that time the position of the Soviet Union became most favorable, Britain had to suffer heavy sacrifices. It is therefore only natural that in the present war America nad Britain, who have been able to advance into the Mediterranean and Western Asia areas, should be greatly interested in the Straits issue.

In order to secure favorable terms with regard to the Straits, America and Britain must by all means get Turkey into their camp. On the other hand, the Soviet Union will probably not view such a maneuver with folded arms, and thus a fierce struggle for the Straits will likely develop between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American powers contestants, and Turkey, sandwiched in between the two will find herself unable to move either backwards or forward.

The Anglo-American policy of forcing Turkey to abandon her neutrality is a repetition, on a grand scale, of the Anglo-French intervention directed against Turkey immediately after the conclusion of the first World War. Aiming at a division of Turkey, in May 1919, Britain and France instigated Greece to land in Smyrna, and taking advantage of the dispute between the two countries planned to promote their own ambitions. But this scheme merely resulted in fostering the Turkish national movement and ended in a miserable failure. However, this by no means put an end to the ambitions of British imperialism in regard to Western Asia and the Mediterranean.

At that time America avoided becoming involved in the matter but today, with her preposterous ambition for world domination, she is showing keen interest in securing hegemony over Western Asia and the Mediterranean. Taking up the former position of France, America is getting ready to embark on an intervention policy against Turkey. For Turkey to plunge into the Anglo-American camp will be like a sheep becoming the travelling companion of a pack of wolves.

FINNISH ARTILLERY SCATTERS SOVIETS

New Red Army Drive in Area Northeast of Lake Ladoga Checked by Finns

Domei

BERLIN, August 1.—Fighting on the Finnish Front slackened down considerably in all three front-line sectors in the period from Thursday to Monday.

In the Karelian Isthmus, activity was restricted to artillery battles and, occasionally, only a few groups of troops were sent out by both sides on reconnaissance missions. On Thursday and Saturday, Soviet attacks were repulsed southwest of Ishantala and west of Ventrelenselkae, respectively.

On Sunday, the Soviet attempt to advance east of Ishantala across the Salojaervi Lake failed and, on the same day, minor Soviet scouting thrust collapsed near Vuosalmi.

Livelier activity, however, developed in the region northeast of Lake Ladoga where, on both sides of the Loimmolanjarvi, the Soviets attacked, but were finally repulsed after a bitter battle. Fighting continued for two days and some dents were made in the Finnish line east of the lake, but these were soon ironed out.

During the next few days, the Soviets again launched a new assault, but before it had fully developed, their troops, which were concentrated between Pitkaeranta and Loimmolanjarvi, were scattered by Finnish artillery.

Isolated attacks on the Finnish line in the Lake Loimola area on Sunday and Monday were repulsed. The Soviets then increased pressure there on Saturday but, after being frustrated, they extended the center of the fighting to the sector near Ilomantai, east of Sysmaejarvi, and subsequently to Ilajanjervi.

No fighting of major importance developed in the third fighting sector aside from some scouting enterprises.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

August 1

The V-1 retaliation fire on London was continued day and night yesterday.

In the Normandy area, our troops maintained their positions against all enemy attacks between Hottot and Vire. Later they detached themselves in some sectors a few kilometers toward the south and all attacks made by the enemy on our new positions were repulsed. Enemy attacks supported by strong tank forces and heavy artillery fire in the sector northeast of Percy were also repulsed.

The enemy who had deeply broken into our positions on the western wing was checked by counter-attacks just south of Avranches and heavy fighting was still in progress along the entire front yesterday evening. In the eastern part of the beachhead, the enemy in the course of last night increased his artillery fire to drumfire. Our heavy bombers made effective night attacks on the enemy troop concentrations and deployments in the area northwest of Avranches.

Two enemy merchantmen totalling 15,000 tons were damaged by our torpedo planes in the Seine Bay.

In the French hinterland, 60 terrorists were killed.

In Italy, the enemy resumed his attempts at breaking through toward Florence. The enemy attacks were again repulsed and collapsed with heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy by our panzer grenadiers and parachutists. Insignificant local dents were sealed off and heavy fighting is now being waged on both sides.

On the Eastern Front, the Soviet forces in the northern slopes of the Carpathians are pushing forward to the Beskiden Pass and counter-attacks are under way. Between the area of the Dniester springs and the big Vistula bend, our panzer divisions in several sections threw back the Soviets after having destroyed a large number of enemy tanks. In the big Vistula bend, all Soviet attempts at crossing the river were frustrated with the exception of one penetration for which heavy fighting is still going on.

The strong enemy pressure at Warsaw is being continued. Between the middle Bug and Augustovo, our local detaching movements were carried out systematically despite the enemy following up closely and making numerous attacks. West of Kovno, the enemy made, unsuccessful attacks on both sides of the Njemen and embittered street fighting is raging in Mariampol.

Heavy fighting is also going on inside Mitau. In the Birsen area, the enemy who had broken through was thrown back in counter-attacks while east of the the Dvina, all Soviet attacks were smashed in counter-attacks. On the Narva Isthmus, the enemy owing to the heavy casualties suffered in the past few days discontinued his large-scale attacks. Minor enemy attacks were thwarted.

In the successful defense against the large-scale Soviet attacks during the last few days, the 3rd Germanic S.S. Panzer Corps under the command of S.S. Obergruppenfuehrer and General of the Waffen S.S. Steiner together with the Germanic Volunteer Divisions Nordland and Nederland, the 20the Esthonian Volunteer Division, the 11th East Prussian Infantry Division and the German naval units operating on land as well as formations of the army artillery and Werfer formations particularly distinguished themselves.

In the Gulf of Finland, two Soviet mine sweepers and one escort vessel were destroyed by mines. Over the same waters, 10 Soviet bombers were shot down by patrol vessels of our navy and fighters. Our battleplane squadrons with telling effect took part in the fighting at the focal points and destroyed more than 300 enemy vehicles.

American bomber formations attacked Bucharest and Ploesti yesterday, and German and Rumanian A.A.-forces destroyed 11 enemy bombers.

Under the cover of dense clouds, U.S. bombers made terror attacks on Munich, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Frankenthal and despite the difficult air defense conditions, 15 enemy aircraft were shot down.

Enemy Offensive Stopped

German counter-attacks south, southeast and southwest of Florence have completely foiled strong British attempts to attack Florence and the main enemy forces were repulsed on the road leading from Poggibonsi to Florence.

Reich Will Concentrate Efforts On Western Front for Time Being

Domei

BERLIN, August 1.—While concentrating her fighting strength on the Western Front, Germany will not launch offensives against the Red troops for the time being but will be satisfied with checking the advance of the Soviet forces somewhere considerably far from the German border so that after the successful termination of the battle on the western front, Germany will again be able to take the offensive against the Soviets. In view of this, Soviet gains do not necessarily mean Germany's lack of power on the Eastern Front.

The present war situation on the Eastern Front differs much from that of three years ago when the German forces approached the area around Moscow, penerated Leningrad and threatened Alexandria. At present, a part of the German territories is being menaced by the Red army and German authorities have admitted the serious situation confronting the Reich troops on the Eastern Front and exhorted their countrymen to exert their utmost in every field of endeavor.

However, isn't it rather premature to be pessimistic regarding the progress of the war on the Eastern Front? It goes without saying that Germany is fighting a difficult war, being continuously harassed by the Soviet forces on the Eastern Front while she is being bombed ceaselessly by the anti-Axis air forces for the last year and a half. In spite of the grim battles on the Eastern and Western Fronts simultaneously, the Reichsfuehrer is calm and self-composed, ever confident of Germany's final victory.

Seek Quick Victory

In order to understand the strategy of the Soviet army it is necessary to speculate at what specific point the Soviets will launch the summer offensive. Should the Soviets have sought a short-term war, they would try to penetrate German territory from the central sector. On the other hand, should the Soviets have preferred to infiltrate into the Slav countries to control the eastern Mediterranean, she would have advanced toward the Balkan countries.

However, in order to fulfil the promise made at the Teheran Conference that the Soviet Union would challenge the German forces to a decisive struggle, the former has penetrated German territory from the central sector and engaged the Germans in a decisive war. Needless to say the Soviets pierced German territory scheming to forestall the probable advance of the anti-Axis invasion forces toward Germany so as to guarantee the Soviet's right to have a voice in postwar settlement.

When confronted with numerically superior Soviet troops, the Germans concentrated their main forces in Galicia north of the Carpathian Mountains, according to reports released by the Times. Because of the peculiar terrain most suitable for tank operations, both the Germans and the Soviets have placed much importance in the Carpathians as a strategic point.

Evade Carpathian Range

As the Carpathian Range is easy to defend, the Soviet troops deliberately evaded the area and commenced the offensive from the north of the Pripet Marshes. Calculating that the Soviets would not regard the Pripet area as important, the Germans concentrated their strength in the south, stationing some 80 divisions in the north of Pripet Marshes but the Soviets mustered enormous forces, three times larger than the Germans and conducted violent thrusts, thus successfully effecting a swift advance toward German territory.

The overwhelming numerical superiority of the Soviet forces is readily apparent from the announcement issued on July 14 by the Fuehrer's Headquarters and also from an article by Major Schaffer, writing from the Eastern Front, which appeared in the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung. Major Schaffer writes as follows:

"On a 500-kilometer front, the Soviets have massed 122 infantry divisions, seven tank corps, 20 small tank corps, several other mechanized army corps and cavalry corps. Soviet planes are reported to be still maintaining their superiority in the air.

"Holding down on narrow strips of land north and south of the wooded terrain west of Minsk, the Soviets had planned to commence their large-scale encirclement operations from the vicinity of Minsk. Despite the enormous losses both human and material, the Soviets had reinforced their losses with their reserve strength and, protected by a large air force, had maneuvered to the rear of the German forces. They continued to maintain the upper hand. As a result serious difficulties confronted Germans.

"Particularly in the last few days the general Soviet offensive in the Warsaw area has intensified and decisive battles are approaching a climax in that area. The German Military Headquarters has announced that the biggest battle on the Eastern Front is imminent.

Soviet Objective Defeated

"In looking over the situation, the Soviets have only succeeded in achieving regional victories. They have not attained the original motive of annihilating the German field forces. The Germans have sacrificed the Eastern Front in order to launch an effective offensive on the west and were prepared for the loss of ground. No doubt the Soviets will still continue to advance."

However, the Times says that the Germans will probably come out in strong defensive operations in a line running from Danzig along the Vistula River to the Carpathian mountains and then to the mouth of the Danube. The vernacular points out that eastern Prussia is provided with numerous natural hazards in its swamps and forests. Germany can shorten her battle line some 500 kilometers if she abandons the three Baltic countries. Such strategy would, however, endanger Finland and the activities of the Soviet navy in the Baltic would cut off Germany's imports of iron and steel from Sweden. In all probability, Germany will defend to the last the whole area extending from eastern Prussia to the three Baltic nations. At present Germany is attempting to strengthen her line by repeatedly throwing in her reserve forces.

From the Soviet standpoint, the advance to Warsaw will mean the attainment of a political objective for it will signify the recovery of old territory. Judged from the military standpoint, the speedy advance of the Soviet forces was made possible by the transportation of men and supplies on the 50,000 trucks supplied by the United States. However, this extension of the transportation line will mean a weakening in the Soviet offensive power.

The statement made by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, in his recent speech that German advance will be resumed on the Eastern Front attests to the firm confidence of the German Army. If the German Army is able to stop the Soviet forces at a line some distance from the German border, German aims on the Eastern Front will be a success. After settling the issue on the western front, the Germans can tackle the task of crushing the Soviets again.

It is not without foundation that Dr. Helmut Suendermann, Deputy Reich Press Chief, has warned the Soviet Army General Staff that instead of getting a map of eastern Prussia they should be careful not to destroy the map of Smolensk.

ENEMY DESPERATE IN FLORENCE AREA

Reich Troops Hold All Vital Positions Near City; 19 British Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, August 1.—Fighting on the Italian Front was almost exclusively restricted to the area southwest and south of Florence yesterday, but generally a full defensive success was scored by the German troops although the British continued their attacks all day with strong forces.

In fierce fighting which was particularly costly for the attackers, German troops held all the important positions. Only at one point south of Florence did the British succeed in driving a penetration. This, however, was immediately sealed off.

British attacks with massed forces at St. Andrea were likewise smashed by German defense fire which inflicted exceptionally heavy casualties and losses. Nineteen British tanks were destroyed at St. Andrea alone.

The enemy had increased pressure against German positions south and southwest of Florence apparently with troops drawn from the other sectors especially from the region north of Arezzo and the upper Tiber valley where fighting has markedly diminished. Surprising inactivity of the left wing of the American 5th army on the lower Arno indicates that troops had been withdrawn from this sector.

Foe Abandons Attack

Domei

BERLIN, July 31.—Still bleeding from the beating they suffered on Sunday, the Anglo-Americans yesterday completely called off their big attack on Florence and while only minor disorganized forces carried out ragged attacks south and southeast of the city, the main forces were held back for further reinforcements.

British divisions, completing their regrouping movements, early this morning launched a large-scale attack aiming at a break-through south of Florence. After several hours of artillery preparation, they tried to gain ground along the road running from Poggibonsi to Florence, but were checked in heavy fighting and suffered severe losses.

In the area south and southeast of Florence, fresh reserves replaced the tired troops and attacked German positions between Pissignone and Spedaletto where the New Zealanders were beaten back twice during the past week and also in the area south of Empoli where British troops joined the fighting.

Only toward Empoli, the enemy troops gained a few kilometers without reaching the town, but a German counter-attack drove them back and reoccupied most of the lost ground.

Thus, the British efforts of breaking through the Arno line on both sides of Florence were completely frustrated due to remarkable German resistance.

In the Adriatic sector, where the Poles are still battling for Lisa, German resistance has stiffened markedly.

Fierce fighting also developed this morning in the adjacent eastern sector but details have not yet been reported.

Yesterday's fighting on the Italian Front, however, was confined only to local attacks.

German Flying Bombs Being Fired in Salvos Against South Britain

Domei

LISBON, August 1.—A new method of employing flying bombs has been introduced by the Germans, a British report said today. It was revealed that the Germans are now firing their V-1's in salvos, so as to cause greater damage and casualties in the target areas in southern England and London. The London Daily Mail reported that the Daily Mirror was unable to put out its late Saturday editions on time due to the fact that the flying bombs had destroyed parts of its building.

3 Foe's Vessels Sunk, 9 Others Heavily Hit Off N. African Coast

Domei

BERLIN, August 1.—Two anti-Axis merchantmen totaling 12,000 tons and a destroyer were sunk off the North African coast last night by German torpedo-planes which attacked a fully-laden enemy convoy carrying troops and war material destined for the Italian Front. Two more merchantmen totaling 14,000 tons were so severely damaged that they are believed to have sunk later. In addition, torpedo hits were scored on seven merchantmen and tankers aggregating approximately 39,000 tons.

CULTURE BODY SELECTS THESIS SENT BY FILIPINO

Dr. Verzosa's Article Chosen From Among 500 Compositions Submitted in 1940 Contest

Domei

MANILA, August 1.—Dr. Paul Verzosa, Filipino linguist and historian, has received word from the Society for International Cultural Relations in Tokyo through the Japanese Embassy here that his thesis "Japan's Culture in the World" has been selected from among 500 literary compositions from all over the world submitted in the literary contest held in 1940 to commemorate the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

Dr. Verzosa's entry merited recognition due to his prediction made on the imminent collapse of Anglo-American hegemony in East Asia as well as the liberation of India and the Indonesians from Western imperialism.

His prediction was made one year prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Dr. Verzosa's forecast has been fulfilled by Japan's victories in its struggle against the Anglo-Americans during the last two years.

This is the third time that Dr. Verzosa has won such signal honor; the first, being in 1937 when his "Japanese Party" won in the contest sponsored by the Japan Tourist Bureau, and the second was in 1938 when he won another award in poetry.

Dr. Verzosa has travelled widely over East Asia and has written many books on languages, literature and history.

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MUSLIMS APPROVE MAHATMA'S OFFER

Jinnah Authorized to Negotiate With Gandhi on Basis of Proffered Formula

Domei

LISBON, July 30.—Mahatma Gandhi officially forwarded the formula for Congress-League settlement framed by him and Chakravarti Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras, to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Indian Muslim League, to be placed before the League for solution of the Hindu-Muslim deadlock, it has been learned here.

Meanwhile, a Lahore dispatch said that Jinnah had reported Gandhi's proposal to the working committee of the League on Saturday morning and after a long discussion was given full authority by the council of the League to negotiate with Gandhi.

The Premiers of Bengal, Sind and the northwest frontier provinces and 475 members of the League Council were present and ratified the committee's decision. The two leaders will meet at Jinnah's residence in Bombay during the middle part of August.

Gandhi's proposal stated that the terms of his formula should be binding "only in case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the Government of India."

However, Jinnah, in regard to this clause stated, "Gandhi and Rajagopalachariar are putting the cart before the horse when they say that all these clauses can have any value or can become effective only if Great Britain transfers power to India."

Jinnah pointed out that "there is no chance of it unless the Hindus and Muslims come to a settlement and unite and thus, by means of a common front, wring our freedom from the unwilling hands of the British."

He went on to say that "at least it is good and conducive to further progress. Gandhi has at any rate in his personal capacity, accepted the principle of partition or division of India. God willing, we may reach an honorable settlement."

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15 NEW GOVERNORS NAMED BY ODACHI

Move Taken to Boost Nation's Administrative Setup and To Up War Power

Changes have been effected in local administrative posts. The reshuffle was made to strengthen the domestic administrative structure of the country with the aim to enable it to make a greater contribution toward the extension of the nation's fighting power.

The shifts were approved by the Cabinet at the regular council on July 1 after an explanation had been made by Home Minister Shigeo Odachi who, on consultation with Home Vice-Minister Iwao Yamazaki and bureau-directors of his Ministry, had decided upon them in line with his policy of reforming the domestic administrative machinery in accordance with the needs of the current war situation.

The changes involved the Presidents of the Kinki and Chugoku Regional Administrative Councils and 13 prefectural governors.

Kakichi Kawarada, Governor of Osaka and concurrently President of the Kinki Administrative Council, was replaced in both posts by Kiyoshi Ikeda, Chief Administrator in Navy service, who once was Governor of Osaka, and Sukenari Yokoyama, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture and concurrently President of the Chugoku Regional Administrative Council, was replaced by Mitsumaro Matsumura, Vice-Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis, in both posts.

In his Metropolitan post, Mr. Matsumura was succeeded by Kuichi Kodama, former Welfare Vice-Minister. The other gubernatorial appointees were: Takao Fujihara, Vice-President of the Military Relief Board, for Kanagawa Prefecture; Shigeyuki Tanaka, Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture, for Nagasaki Prefecture; Ryuichi Fukumoto, Director of the Economic Bureau of the Tokyo Metropolis, for Saitama Prefecture; Yasuo Otsubo, Director of the Police Bureau of the Osaka Prefectural Government, for Nagano Prefecture; Hiroo Oshima, Councilor of the Cabinet, for Aomori Prefecture; Hirotada Hisayasu, Director of the Local Affairs Bureau of the Miyagi Prefectural Government, for Akita Prefecture; Akira Hirai, Director of the Insurance Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, for Ishikawa Prefecture; Goro Koizumi, Regional Councilor of the Home Ministry, for Okayama Prefecture; Chiaki Kobayashi, Secretary of the Home Ministry, for Wakayama Prefecture; Kenta Miyazaki, Secretary of the Tokyo Metropolis, for Saga Prefecture; Kajimatsu Soga, Director of the Vital Commodities Bureau of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, for Kumamoto Prefecture, and Meizo Taniguchi, Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Board, for Miyazaki Prefecture.

Mr. Kodama, 52, the new Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, comes from Yamaguchi Prefecture. Upon graduation from the Political Department of Tokyo Imperial University, he entered Government service. A younger brother of Count Hideo Kodama, Minister of State, he served as Governor of Aichi Prefecture before he became Welfare Vice-Minister, the last Government post held by him before he joined Tokyo Metropolis.

Mr. Kodama is on close terms with Home Minister Odachi, and this is one of the conditions in the minds of observers when they expect him to insure that there shall be a smooth working of the whole Metropolitan machinery.

The new Governor of Osaka, Mr. Ikeda, 60, who combines the post of President of the Kinki Administrative Council, entered the service of the Government upon graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1913. He was Director of the Police Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen under General Ugaki. Then he became Governor of Hokkaido. From 1937 till 1939 he was Governor of Osaka.

Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board is the last post he held before he retired from office in 1940. He became Chief Administrator of the Navy in January 1942 and went to Hainan Island where he made a large contribution to construction in the Southern Regions. He is a native of Kagoshima Prefecture.

Mr. Matsumura, 51, the new Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture, who holds the additional post of President of the Chugoku Regional Administrative Council, comes from Saga Prefecture. A graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, he had held administrative posts in Nagasaki and other prefectures and been in the Home Ministry before he was given his first post of prefectural governor in Tochigi Prefecture in 1936. He became Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis in January 1943. He is a son-in-law of Kumataro Honda, former Ambassador to China, and has an exceptional capacity for national and air-defense planning which is recognized by Home Minister Odachi and Count Kodama, Minister of State.

Burmese Pledge to Sacrifice Their Lives To Preserve Independence of Country

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—With the nation locked in a grim struggle against the common enemies of East Asia, the Burmese people today observed the first anniversary of complete freedom with a solemn pledge to offer their lives gladly for the security of Burma's independence.

Pagodas throughout the nation were thronged with men and women praying for the preservation of independence, while in front of every Burmese house could be seen wat.. and green thabyet leaves—the oldest and holiest offerings for victory.

The anniversary celebrations in Rangoon were highlighted by a mass rally attended by the highest officials of the Burmese Government headed by Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister, high Japanese officials including Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, Japanese military officers and leading officials of the Provisional Government of Free India headed by Subhas Chandra Bose.

A solemn seven-point pledge was taken to stabilize and perpetuate independence and discharge the duty to give their lives for the cause of freedom. The formal establishment was announced during the mass rally of the Greater Burma Association in order that the entire people of Greater Burma may collectively march on as one civilian army in the preservation of the independence of Greater Burma.

In addition to the mass rally, the celebrations here which were attended by leading officials throughout Burma included the public offering of food to Phongyis, free cinemas, football matches, musical concerts and a parade of the Burmese National Army.

Local celebrations were also held in every district, township, and village in Burma. Prisoners who have contributed services to the State through labor were either released or had their sentences commuted by four or six months.

BURMESE IN MALAI FELICITATE BA MAW

Also Reaffirm Determination To Cooperate With Japan on Freedom Anniversary

Domei

SHONAN, August 1.—A special message of felicitation was sent by the local Burmese community to Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw today on the first anniversary of Burma's independence.

The message which was dispatched under the name of Toh Sekwoo a Burmese leader here, reads:

'On behalf of the Burmese residents in Malai, I tender to Your Excellency and members of your Cabinet our loyal greetings and best wishes for continued prosperity and speedy victory on the occasion of Burma's first anniversary of independence."

Meanwhile, the Burmese residents declared that Japan has given their country not only full independence but also the status of a member nation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Region, for which the Burmese today are prepared to stake their very lives to keep intact.

Toh Sekwoo said, "Burma's independence, like that granted to the Philippines, has demonstrated to the world that Japan not only keeps her promises but also shows how firmly determined she is to establish and maintain the Co-Prosperity Region."

The Reverend U Set Ka stated, "The Burmese celebrating this independence anniversary are fully resolved to help Japan achieve final victory." Continuing, he said, "Asiatics today are one and all bound by strong, indivisible ties forged by Japan and tempered with the spirit of self-sacrifice and equality."

"The assertion that the Burmese, after decades of misrule and hardships, are now tasting the sweet fruits of independence under the able leadership of Prime Minister Ba Maw," was expressed by Kola Mong, another well-known Burmese here who adds, "Burma, with Japan's guidance, will doubtless follow the path of everlasting glory and prosperity, taking her rightful place in Greater East Asia."

In the meantime, Indian circles opined that Burma's independence has given a mighty impetus to the Indian independence movement as a whole. They also declared that the sincere aid and collaboration given to the Indian National Army by the Burmese nation during the present battle for the liberation of the motherland is a factor which will never be forgotten by the Indians in East Asia even after India has been freed.

Endo Reaches Keijo

Ryusaku Endo, new Vice-Governor-General of Chosen, arrived in Keijo at 8 a.m. Tuesday to assume his post. He was met by General Seishiro Itagaki, Commander of the Chosen Army, and others.

Wang Calls on Koiso

Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso on Tuesday at the latter's official residence.

Obituary

Dr. Kinzo Gorai, former professor of political science at Waseda University, died at his home in Urawa City on August 1 at the age of 70. Dr. Gorai studied in France and Germany after completing the French law course at Tokyo Imperial University. He was one of the foremost authorities on the study of Fascism in this country. He was also connected with the Yomiuri Shimbun, Taikan Magazine, and was editor-in-chief of the now defunct Kokumin Shimbun.

MALAI COOPERATION PRAISED BY BA HAN

Head of Burma Research Party Says Collaboration With Japan Will Win War

Domei

SHONAN, August 1.—The firm belief that if the people of Malai like other nations of Greater East Asia continue to cooperate to the fullest extent with Japan, "we shall without doubt win this war" was expressed by Dr. Ba Han, leader of the Burmese Special Research Commission, in an interview on his arrival here on July 29 enroute home.

Stating that he was glad to note that this collaboration is forthcoming here, Dr. Ba Han declared that its aftermath will doubtlessly be the development and growth of the Malai people into a nation in the fullest sense of the word.

The Burmese leader, during the course of the interview, revealed that his party has been given the opportunity, since its arrival here, of meeting local administrative authorities for frank discussions with them. He observed that the present policy of the local Government is to maintain the old administrative system during wartime, at the same time enabling the Malai people to take a still greater part in Government affairs.

Lauding the farsightedness of the authorities, Dr. Ba Han further stated that basing his opinion on actual observations, the Malai Administration is doing everything in its power to look after the welfare of local inhabitants.

Ba Han Reaches Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, July 29.—The Burmese Special Research Commission headed by Dr. Ba Han, which is en route home following an extensive inspection trip of Japan, Manchoukuo, China, the Philippines and Java arrived here this afternoon from Djakarta.

Dr. Ba Han, immediately following his arrival, made courtesy calls upon the Japanese Military Administration of Malai, local headquarters of the Japanese Forces and later visited the local museum and botanical garden.

SHANGHAI PLANS TO ALTER ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

Will Be Divided Into City, Suburban, County Areas, Mayor Chen Decrees

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 1.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the return of the International Settlement to China today, Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Shanghai Special Municipality issued an extraordinary decree altering administrative districts of the Special Municipality into three districts.

According to this change the new administrative districts will be divided into city, suburban and hsien (county) districts. The city district will include the present first and seventh districts as well as a part of western Shanghai, Chapei and Pooteeng, which will be merged and come under the direct jurisdiction of the Special Municipality.

On the other hand, the suburban district will be divided into five districts, namely Kiangwan, northern Pooteeng districts for which special administrative offices will be established.

Meanwhile, prefectural governments will be established for Paoshan, Shenkiang, Nanhui, Chuansha, Fenghsien, Kiating and Tsungming. These hsiens will be placed temporarily under the jurisdiction of the Special Municipality.

INDIANS FELICITATE THEIR ALLY BURMA

With Nippon Aid, Azad Hind Army Will Oust British From India, Says Gill

Domei

MANILA, August 1.—Voicing confidence in the ability of the Indian National Army, with Japanese assistance, to drive out the British from India and attaining the cherished freedom as the Burmese did a year ago, Karam Singh Gill, Spokesman of the Philippine Chapter of the India Independence League, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence, declared that the Indians "cannot but feel proud of the good fortune and accomplishments of our neighbor and ally, Burma."

The text of Mr. Gill's statement follows:

"On the occasion of the first anniversary of Burma's independence, the Indian community in the Philippines joins the other well-wishers of the infant yet militant Republic of Burma, the first country in East Asia to be emancipated from British domination and tyranny by the benevolent Empire of Japan.

"For years and years, India and Burma had to travel along the same hard road, groaning under the yoke of British imperialism. Their common fate bound them in the closest ties of friendship and amity. These ties were made stronger and firmer in these times of strife and stress by the close friendship and amity of the leaders of the two countries, Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose of Azad Hind.

"It is natural, therefore, that Indians the world over should rejoice when the victorious Imperial Japanese Forces wrested Burma from the British, literally saving her from a slow death that is the common fate of Asiatic countries victimized by British imperialism and then, in a gesture incomparable and unprecedented in magnanimity, granted the country complete freedom.

"In the course of the past year, Burma has made rapid progress especially in her war efforts, with the view of helping to uproot British influence from Greater East Asia. Engaged as we are in a life and death struggle for the liberation of our motherland, we cannot but feel pround of the good fortune and accomplishments of our neighbor, friend and ally, Burma. With the invaluable aid being given by our ally, mighty Japan, liberator of East Asiatic countries, we too expect to drive out the British from our homeland and attain our cherished freedom."

Cable Briefs

ACTION IN NORMANDY SLOW AND TEDIOUS, SAYS BALDWIN

Frankly admitting the unsatisfactory course of the war for the anti-Axis during the first month of the invasion, Hanson Baldwin, well-known United States military commentator, after a trip through Normandy, writes that the advance up to Friday last week was very tedious and that it is no secret that the course of the fighting was disappointing.

Although much was expected of the American offensive it dwindled down to a depressing slowness, states Baldwin who adds that there is no doubt that anti-Axis expectations were not fulfilled and that "although half of the summer season favorable for our fighting is already gone, we are still far behind our schedules."

SOVIETS URGE BRITAIN, U.S. TO ACCEPT EUROPE REVISION

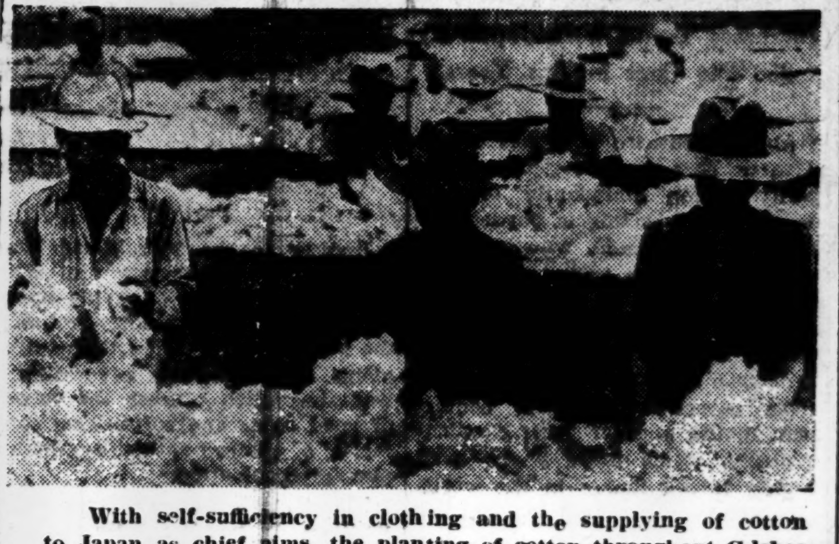
The Soviet Union is demanding from the British and Americans three things, namely, intensification of the Second Front, more war material deliveries and acquiescence to whatever action the Soviets may take regarding the revision of Eastern Europe, according to American journalist, Eric Johnson after returning from a visit to the Soviet Union.

NEGRO TROOPS IN U.S. ARMY FIRE ON DUCK HILL CITIZENS

The Negro problem in the United States army is going from bad to worse and is beginning to worry the U.S. War Department more and more and the Time magazine, citing an example of an incident at Duck Hill, Missouri, stated that Negro troops along the railroad tracks one night peppered the town with a barrage of rifle shots. A few weeks ago a Negro soldier rode through Duck Hill firing blanks to frighten the whites.

Recently, at Brookley Field, Alabama, Negro troops fired on the military police who came into their barracks looking for a man who was supposed to have assaulted a bootlegger.

East Asia Round-Up



With self-sufficiency in clothing and the supplying of cotton to Japan as chief aims, the planting of cotton throughout Celebes was carried out beginning in 1943. The production for the first year was extremely satisfactory. To turn the cotton into finished products in Celebes, much machinery has already been sent from Japan and North China and already some factories are in operation. Photo shows workers separating the grades of cotton.

Tunnel Project Successful

Domei

NANKING, August 2.—The preliminary phase of geological survey for the long expected boring work for an under-river tunnel linking Nanking with Pukow across the Yangtze River has been successfully completed under the supervision of Dr. Hiroshi Watanabe, one of the leading Japanese authorities on mining research work.

Mongolians Cut Queue

Domei

KALGAN, August 2.—Disposing of with the traditional queue, the Mongolians in Silingor League, in Mengchiang, have courageously started on a new path for the rehabilitation of their country.

An ordinance was issued on July 15, requesting men under the age of 50 to close-crop their heads.

Increasing Iron, Coal

Domei

KALGAN, August 2.—To cope with urgent demand for underground resources, the Mengchiang Government will start in August in developing iron and coal on a large-scale at the Lungyen Iron Mine and the Tatung Coal Mine.

Liaison Meet Held

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 2.—The first meeting of the Regional Liaison Conference of the Java Service Association was held on July 24 and 25 at the office of the Central Political Council here attended by 60 delegates including Japanese, Javanese, Overseas Chinese and Eurasians to carry out the program for increased production of agricultural and industrial products as well as to strengthen civilian defense and labor assistance.

Forming Labor Institute

Domei

HSINKING, August 2.—In order to establish liaison among organs connected with national labor service and to promote the welfare of those engaged in such service, the National Labor Institute will be formed here in the middle of August with branches at Mukden, Harbin and Mutankiang.

Naferco Body Active

Domei

MANILA, August 2.—Typical of the sound condition of trade enterprises in the Philippines, the Naferco (National Federation of Retailers' Association) has transacted more than 5,232,000 pesos worth of business since its organization about a month ago.

Mazaki Exhorts Students

Domei

MANILA, August 2.—The Nakashima Nippon-Go School here held its graduation exercises on July 29 at the Nippon Bunka Kaikan Building with Hideki Mazaki, Third Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, as guest speaker, who congratulated the graduates on their fluency in the Japanese language.

Help War Association

Domei

RANGOON, August 2.—The Byan Hat Bwe Society here has decided to form a special association called the Help War Association to reiterate its determination to cooperate fully with Japan in expelling Anglo-American influences from East Asia.

Arab Residents Recognized

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 2.—All Arab residents in Java except those registered under other nationality will hereafter be treated as a component part of the population in Java in view of their increasingly cooperative attitude toward the Japanese Military Administration, it was officially announced by the spokesman of the administration. The status of approximately 64,000 Arabs to be recognized will equal that of the Chinese and Eurasian population.

Reviving Pampanga Plays

Domei

MANILA, August 2.—In line with the national policy of revitalizing native culture, numerous thespian clubs have been organized throughout Pampanga Province with the aim of popularizing Pampanga plays, which hitherto have been discouraged by the Spanish and American authorities.

School for Eurasians

Domei

SURABAYA, August 2.—A preparatory school for the benefit of Eurasian children, who are unable to follow the ordinary national school course because of insufficiency in the Malai language knowledge, will shortly be established here. The course will include Malai and Japanese languages.

Holding Swimming Meet

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, August 2.—The middle Java championship swimming meet will be held here shortly under the auspices of the Djogjakarta Physical Culture Association.

Gets Hsinking Post

Masao Morimoto, Vice-Governor of Toyama Prefecture, has been appointed Secretary of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry to be stationed in Hsinking and Hisao Nakanishi, head of the police department of Akita Prefecture, has been appointed First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai, it was announced by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Tuesday.

Heroes' Deaths Revealed

Announcement was made of the death of six flag officers, either killed in action or died on account of illness, in the War of Greater East Asia by the Yokosuka Naval Station. The names of the flag officers are: died of illness Vice-Admiral Kenta Uyeno; killed in action Rear-Admirals Bunji Furukawa, Tamekiyo Oda, Kenma Isohisa, Sonriku Matsuda and Waki Shinmi.

Kyoto Garden Society

The regular monthly meeting of the Kyoto Garden Society will be held at Myoshinji Temple, Hanazono, in the outskirts of Kyoto, at 10 a.m., next Sunday. After inspecting gardens of the Zoka-in, Toka-in, Gyokuho-in and Keishun-in in the precincts of the temple, the group will hear Sanrei Shigemori speak on "Gardens Created by Gyokuen and Toriku."

ATTACK ON ANSHAN IS GREAT FAILURE

Main Equipment at Iron Works Undamaged; Morale of Workers Heightened

By a Domei Correspondent

ANSHAN, July 31.—The raid made on Anshan by B-29's was a miserable failure, for the main equipment of the iron works was undamaged and the morale of the workers, instead of being weakened as the enemy had hoped, was raised to a higher level of intensity.

When the enemy bombers roared over the town, anti-aircraft guns belched forth terrific fire. The bombing attack was made in a haphazard manner and only a few hits were made on a part of the less important section of the iron works. The enemy departed at 2:30 p.m., leaving the people of the town with a strong feeling of the absolute efficiency of the air-raid defense system.

The writer of this report immediately proceeded to the iron works and was deeply impressed when he saw that the gigantic blast furnaces were undamaged and that the workers were busily engaged at their respective posts. The raid had not affected the men in the least and, as the writer watched them at work near the huge blast-furnaces, he felt as though nothing unusual had happened.

When the enemy made this raid he had two aims, namely, to destroy the iron works and to weaken the morale of the workers, but he failed to achieve these two objects. Regarding the latter, it did not occur to him that after 10 years of collaboration between Japan and Manchoukuo, the relations between the peoples of these two nations had been consolidated to such an extent that nothing could part them.

There are more Manchoukuoans than Japanese employed at the iron works which, evidently, were the main object of the enemy attackers. The enthusiasm shown by these Manchoukuoans in cooperating with their Japanese fellow-workers in effecting the emergency anti-air raid measures adopted by the management was largely responsible for the success achieved in the task of defending the iron works.

Yes, the enemy has yet to realize that the attack has heightened the determination of the Japanese and Manchoukuoan workers to increase the production of vital war materials.

In the course of his inspection of the iron works, the writer came to know of the closeness with which the Japanese and Manchoukuoan workers had eagerly cooperated with each other during the raid. He learned that the Manchoukuoans, who had been persuaded by the Japanese to take shelter, had been so moved by the heroism of their fellow-Asiatics who continued to work despite the raid that they immediately came out of their places of refuge and took part in the task of defending the works.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1944

Another American Violation

American troops, following the entry of the Anglo-American forces into Rome on June 6, forced their way several times into the official residence of Ken Harada, the Japanese Minister to the Vatican, insulted and abused the Minister, and even threatened him with physical harm. Against this inexcusable conduct, the Japanese Government has filed a formal protest. Such were the facts revealed in a statement issued by the Foreign Office Tuesday.

Aside from the shocking character of this incident from the point of view of sheer decency, this action of the American troops constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and usage. It is a universally recognized international practice for diplomats of belligerent countries to receive in enemy occupied territory the same treatment which they would be accorded in an enemy country. It is moreover customary for diplomats, even of enemy countries, to be accorded respect and privileges beyond those accorded to ordinary enemy nationals. It goes without saying that even the lowliest private citizen of an enemy country is entitled to the fullest protection from at least personal insult and physical harm.

The forcible entry into the official residence of the Minister to the Holy See and the personal abuse and physical threat to this exalted diplomatic personage is, therefore, an act of violence which surpasses all imaginable bounds. Particularly since the Minister, accredited to the Holy See, was specially entitled under the terms of the Lateran Treaty to reside on Italian territory in the enjoyment of all diplomatic privileges and immunities, the action of the American troops is especially inexcusable. It is virtually tantamount to a violation of the Vatican itself and an insult and injury to the Catholic Church.

It is difficult to believe that the American authorities, utterly unprincipled as they habitually are, would have consciously condoned this serious violation of international law and decency. It is more than likely that the action was an unauthorized one, undertaken by the lawless and undisciplined soldiery acting without orders.

But however unauthorized the action may have been, the American authorities cannot escape the full measure of responsibility. The unwillingness or inability of the American commander to exercise full control over his troops and to maintain proper discipline, the customary lawlessness, high-handedness, and violence which mark the conduct of American troops everywhere; the example of disrespect for law and decency which the highest American authorities themselves habitually give to their subordinates, are all conditions for which the United States Government must be held accountable.

The formal protest of the Japanese Government may not bring any immediate tangible results except to serve as a matter of record. But it does help to call world attention anew to the barbarous and unprincipled character of the enemy which must be destroyed if the world is to be kept safe for civilization and decency.

The Peace Disturber of the Western Hemisphere

General Orlando Peluffo's statement in reply to Cordell Hull's tirade against the Argentine bears further witness to the exemplary courage with which that country refuses to be coerced into war at the United States' bidding. It shows Argentina's fixed determination to uphold her sovereign rights and remain at peace in spite of all American pressure. This plain demonstration that the Argentine is indeed a peace and freedom-loving nation nevertheless gains for that country the strange distinction of being dubbed an aggressive dictatorship by the United States. Furthermore, because the Argentine thus upholds one of the very principles for which the United States itself claims to be fighting—that of non-interference in the internal affairs of others—United States propaganda now seeks to paint white black, and present pacific Argentina as a disturber of American peace.

One of so-called "peace-loving" America's belligerent spokesmen, Walter Lippmann, even goes so far as to declare in words that speak little for America's pacific intentions "that Argentina must be defeated and destroyed because it is being turned into an aggressive Fascist State just like the European Fascist States". This is doubtless the prelude to further United States aggression against Argentina. But it is difficult to see how Argentina can be convincingly presented as aggressor even by America's most skilful word perverters. As well might the devouring wolf term the lamb who would but graze unmolested in its own pastures aggressor, as America apply this title to the Argentine.

Argentina, ready under President Farrell as hitherto to defend herself against attack whencesoever it may come, has no motive to justify plunging her people into war at Roosevelt's bidding. She has, moreover, already amply demonstrated her desire to conciliate the United States, within the limits of peace, by severing relations with the Axis. Roosevelt, on the other hand, who for twelve long years worked so zealously to bring about and spread hostilities throughout the world, dragged the different Latin American countries into war one after one. Thus was the peace of the Western Hemisphere disturbed. But not by Argentina. Roosevelt, whose government many Americans themselves denounce as a one-man dictatorship, now seeks to prolong himself in office for still another term. With far better cause might Argentina take Walter Lippmann's words from his mouth and proclaim that the United States "is under the iron hand of dictatorship and that the dictatorship was following a policy which disturbed the peace of the western hemisphere", than that any American commentator should dare apply these words to non-aggressive Argentina.

In this connection, however, it must be understood that in the United States today the term "dictatorship" has no remote connection with the word as generally understood. In the inverted diction now current in that country, any nation however governed, howsoever constituted, is a dictatorship if it dares to disobey America's dictates. Thus since Argentina is fortunate in a government with sufficient resolution to withstand American threats, brave enough to refuse to sacrifice the Argentine people without cause in war at America's bidding, Argentina automatically becomes a "dictatorship" to America's phrase-makers.

While Argentina stands erect instead of grovelling at the feet of the American Colossus that would plunge the whole world into war the better to dominate it, she must expect a smearing campaign in which the blackest calumny and obloquy will be her lot. The courage with which she upholds her rights and liberty will be accounted truculence. Patriotic unity within the Argentine will be branded as Fascistic leanings, and every measure taken to protect Argentina from outside political interference and against economic or military pressure from the North, dubbed aggression. Her sister nations of Latin America, though now muzzled by their Northern neighbor, will, however, do the Argentine silent homage. For though they have now lost to the United States the freedom Simon Bolivar once won for them from Spain, there still remains some hope that they may also one day once again be free while Argentina stands firm in freedom.

A Year Ago Today

August 3, 1943

The United States Office of Economic Warfare notified 16,000 exporters in the United States today that the Government sanctions granted before May 1, 1943 permitting exportations to Argentina will be revoked.

THAILAND IS RICHLY ENDOWED BY NATURE

Increases Trade With Japan by 250 Per Cent in Ten Years

All the southern countries of the Greater East Asia common prosperity region abundantly produce hard wood, but this is particularly true with Thailand whose forests constitute 70 per cent of her total land area. The teak timber is extensively produced and the Thai teak is noted for its hardness, high resistance against water, immunity from corrosion when in contact with metals and for other excellent qualities, which make it the most highly valued timber in the world. In view of the urgent demand for ships for the prosecution of the current war, the timber resources of Thailand are very precious for the common prosperity area.

Prior to the Greater East Asia War, Thailand's exports were valued at tens of million yen per year, while her imports were only about one half of the export value. Although she was thus an exporting nation, in actualty her trade did not contribute much towards the enhancement of her national prosperity or to the expansion of her people's wealth, because the financial aspects were mainly controlled by either the British or Chinese merchants.

Thailand's export to Japan increased from 8,189,000 baht in 1930 to 12,358,000 baht in 1940, showing an expansion of 50 per cent during a period of ten years. Britain was the leading pre-war importer of Thailand's resources, its percentage in 1939 being 74 per cent of the latter's total exports while that of Japan in the same year was only four per cent. During the period between 1933 and 1939, Thailand's exports to Japan constituted 11 per cent of her total export the principal item being rice, followed by various other raw materials, while our exports to her were cotton goods and other manufactures.

Principal Export

The principal export item of Thailand has been rice. Her timber, tin and other minerals have been mostly exported to Britain. As the Thai people do not eat meat, the major portion of cattle and fishes are for export purposes.

In 1938, Thailand's export of sea products was valued at ¥2,826,000 while that of domestic cattle at ¥490,000. Copra and rubber were also exported, but their cultivation was not then extensive.

Although industrial guidance for the people of the country will be necessary to assure an economic advancement, some progress has recently been made.

Thailand is attaching premier importance to the expansion of her productivity. The Government is intending to stabilize the economic life of the people by adopting a system of price control, a cheap-price policy, and a system of ration for clothing. The Government also realizes the necessity of giving the people amusements, and since last April their popular dances have been encouraged throughout entire Thailand for the purpose of recreation. The horse race at Bangkok, which had been suspended since the outbreak of the current war, has also been revived since May, this year, and it is now held every Sunday. It is expected that this step will stimulate increased production of horses and of domestic cattle.

Thailand is blessed by an abundant supply of natural resources especially agricultural products, but with the general rise of prices in recent times foodstuffs have shown a rapid upward trend. But recently, the Home Minister, after consultation with restaurant owners and representatives of Chambers of Commerce, has decided to reduce the prices of foodstuffs by 20 per cent. This step was followed immediately by the enforcement of a cheap-price policy by the Thai Government, thereby revealing the activeness of Thailand's economic measures. As an indispensable method for the distribution of agricultural products and also as part of the Government's cheap-price policy, Thailand has recently decided to establish central markets.

At present Thailand is a raw material producing nation, but she must make necessary economic advancement in order to become a manufacturing nation. For the construction of a required industrial mechanism, she will have to overcome her present weakness of the lack of motive power, chemicals and mechanical experts.

Fruits of Wisdom

The future of society is in the hands of the mothers. If the world was lost through woman, she alone can save it.—De Beaufort.

• • •

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures, consists in promoting the pleasure of others. —Bruyere.

• • •

Novels do not force their readers to sin, but only instruct them how to sin.—Zimmerman.

The Anglo-American Appetite

Politico-Economic Subjugation of East Asia Clearly Seen in Enemy's Outwardly Liberal War Aims

By KUMATARO HONDA
(From Contemporary Japan)

Part I

Just as in the last World War Britain drafted her war aim with the specific purpose of saying something palatable and doing actually the very opposite, so in the present global conflict she is advocating a war aim which beneath the veneer of good sense and soft-saying conceals a premeditated aggressive plan of domination.

The Atlantic Charter denotes her wartime euphemism. Needless to add, she has no desire whatsoever to translate into action all the objects enumerated therein. Its purport is to keep on magnifying the seeming placable attitude of Britain in order to vitiate the justness of the war objectives of the contending Powers. This being the designed role of the Atlantic Charter, it can as well be viewed as an instrument of wartime propaganda. Since Prime Minister Churchill has stated time and again that he has not accepted office "to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire," the phantom character of the Atlantic Charter becomes all the more obvious.

During the last World War, Britain revised her war aim from time to time to take advantage of the changing conditions. At first, she declared that she was fighting to protect the security of smaller nations and respect the sanctity of international commitments. The motive behind such a declaration was to denominate Germany as "a hustling aggressor" and "violator" of the sovereignty of the smaller nations of Europe. As the hostilities progressed, Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that Britain was fighting for securing racial self-determination (sic). His announcement was directed toward Italy to hasten that country's participation in the war on Britain's side.

In 1917, when the Bolshevist revolution broke out in Russia, Whitehall abruptly changed the twitching of its diplomatic pizzicato to harp sonorously that Britain was fighting to insure the safety of "democracy" and to destroy German "militarism." Britain resorted to such a tactics in order to actualize the American entrance into the war as early as possible. A retrospective view of the situation as existing then will convince anyone that it was not German "militarism," but British navalism which constituted a menace to the exercise of sovereign rights by the European nations. President Woodrow Wilson of America, supporting the British objective of making the world safe for "democracy," opened hostilities against Germany, and thus the United States was dragged into a war which was not at all of her concern.

Wilsonian Formula Shelved

During the Peace Conference, the Wilsonian formula was promptly shelved by Britain and France with the fixed determination of perpetuating their joint supremacy in Europe and denying Germany the right to remain as a Power. It is because the London-Paris manipulated Versailles Award imposed humiliating terms on Germany to make Anglo-French "democracy" the "big stick" of Europe that Nazism subsequently sprang up in Germany as a matter of inevitability to accelerate her resumption of the rightful status in her sphere of Europe. The conclusion of the Versailles Award luculently indicated how Britain had made use of the United States to further her hegemonic ambition in the world. In spite of the bitter experience, no sooner had the European war broken out in September, 1937, then the United States, deliberately refusing to scrutinize the past behavior of Britain, decided on a policy of aiding that country, simply because Nazism was not to her taste. Later on, President Roosevelt converted America into "the arsenal of the Democracies," and Lease-Lend war materials started flowing into Britain and Chungking. Then, under the guidance of President Roosevelt, a military encirclement of Japan was consummated, and finally the economic assets of Japan were frozen in America, the United Kingdom and the countries allied to them.

It is unquestionable that the freezing of the assets of Japan tantamounted to a de facto initiation of hostilities against this country, and yet the Japanese Government, passionately anxious to retrieve the situation in peace, not only endured the Anglo-American pressure, but entered into negotiations with Washington to explore means and avenues for the amicable solution of the China affair and for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in East Asia. The American Government, however, regarded the rectitude of the Japanese Government as a sign of weakness on the part of the latter, and so it submitted outrageous terms to Japan which virtually amounted to an ultimatum. Notwithstanding that, the Japanese Government transmitted a conciliatory proposal, but it was spurned by the American Government. In consequence, the Greater East Asia War ensured, and Japan determined herself to promote regional harmony in this part of the world for common security and well being.

As soon as the current global war got under way, the Anglo-American nations gave vent to their politico-economic appetite, the satiation of which, they vociferated, was required to make the world safe for "democracy." Outwardly, their joint war aim in East Asia appears to be liberal, but when it is properly diagnosed a scheme of politico-economic subjugation can be clearly discerned in it.

Roosevelt's Message

President Roosevelt, after attending the Cairo and Teheran conferences toward the end of last year, returned to Washington to deliver a Christmas message to the American people. In the message he eulogized General Chiang Kai-shek, and stated that at the Cairo Conference "we were able not only to settle upon a definite military strategy, but also to discuss certain long-range principles which we believe can assure peace in the Far East for many generations to come." Those principles, he elaborated, were the cancellation of Japan's acquired interests in the Far East and "the recognition of the rights of the millions of people in the Far East to build up their own forms of self-government without molestation." He then concluded that America's war aim in the Pacific "is the permanent elimination of the Empire of Japan as a potential force of aggression."

Sir Arthur Willert, who was chief of the news department of the British Foreign Office and press officer from 1921 to 1934, in his book, The Empire in the World, admits:

"The liquidation of the Great War was intended to keep Germany vanquished and weakened on which, to construct a peace fabric for Europe. Japan came none too well out of the liquidation of the Great War. Or rather, she came badly out of the final liquidation; for in her case there were two peace settlements: one good and the other bad.

The first was at the Paris Conference in 1919. The second was at the Washington Conference. The Versailles Treaty consolidated Japan's gains. And then came the Washington Conference. There, under the adroit leadership of Lord Balfour and Mr. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, the United States and Great Britain had one of their all-too-rare spasms of complete and effective cooperation. They arranged the Far East to suit themselves and their ideals. Japan was deprived of the alliance with Great Britain, which since 1902 she had regarded as her certificate for membership in the concert of the great Powers.

Great Britain had gone into that alliance largely that she might concentrate her fleet in European waters to meet the then nascent menace of German naval competition. That menace vanished when Germany signed the Treaty of Versailles, and Great Britain felt herself free to gratify the American desire for the abandonment of the alliance. Then, under Anglo-American pressure suavely applied, Japan saw her position in China disappear, her special rights in Shantung, which the Peace Conference had confirmed, given up, her claim to a preferential treatment in China denied in the Nine-Power Treaty, and finally her Navy limited in the Washington Naval Treaty to the tune of three large ships for every five which the English-speaking Powers allowed themselves each to possess."

Japan's Industrial Growth

Following the last World War, Japan attained so spectacularly in industrial development that the Anglo-American Powers there and then decided to discard their professed conciliatory attitude toward her in favor of the implementation of a policy of isolating Japan in the Pacific. And for that reason the Washington Naval Limitation Conference was held, which imposed an inferior naval ratio designed to spike the ascendancy of Japan's naval might.

Just as the Versailles Award was sponsored to keep the balance of power in Europe in favor of the Allies, so the Washington Treaty was concluded to maintain an Anglo-American supremacy in the Pacific at the expense of Japan. In spite of the handicap, however, Japan determined herself to make the best use of the quantitative ratio allotted her to increase the qualitative efficiency to the maximum.

From 1937 onward to the period immediately before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Japanese Navy through new construction had emerged quite powerful to demonstrate its mettle against the Anglo-American Navies in Pacific and Oriental waters. Particularly striking was its progress in establishing a naval air arm of formidable character. The Japanese naval craft and planes displayed their striking efficiency when, at the outset of the Greater East Asia War, they bombarded Pearl Harbor with telling effect. In the subsequent series of naval battles, too, the Japanese Navy and its air arm exhibited their striking efficiency up to the hilt.

In a surprisingly short time after the commencement of the Greater East Asia War, Japan liquidated Anglo-American influences from the southern countries and executed a string of measures to help them attain their proper status as components of this region of the world. Simultaneously, she put into effect all possible defense measures to bolster the defense of Greater East Asia to as great an extent as conceivable.

The good faith of Japan toward the southern countries is transparently manifested in the emergence of Burma, and the Philippines as independent nations and the granting of local self-governing rights to Malaya and the East Indies to the degree commensurate with their abilities. The United States, flabbergasted at the swift rise of East Asiatic harmony, has switched to offensive operations in the Pacific and has so far obtained a number of positional gains at the cost of heavy losses in manpower and equipment.

The latest situation in the area adjacent to the Indo-Burmese border is evidence enough that the southern defense has been boosted appreciably. In the meantime, Japan is continuing operations against Chungking-controlled areas in China with a view to enfeebling the movement of the war machine of General Chiang Kai-shek and thus assist China to resume her rightful position in Greater East Asia.

Japan's Just Aims

The part Japan has already played definitely points out that her war aim, as envisaged in the construction of a durable Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is not only just and righteous, but also desirable to put an end to the Anglo-American scheme of dominating East Asia politically and economically.

The United States for a number of years has been entertaining the ambition of maintaining a balance of power in her favor both in the Atlantic and Pacific. And when she adopted the two-ocean Navy plan, this ambition entered the stage of a concrete reality. America's balance of power policy is explained thus by Professor Nicholas John Spykman of Yale University in his work, America's Strategy in World Politics:

"American national policy is aimed at keeping the balance of power both in the Atlantic and Pacific. The concern of the United States with the balance of power in Asia antedates the threat of the emergence of a great naval Empire across the Pacific. It was originally inspired not by any worry about our position in the Western Hemisphere, but by anxiety about our position as an Asiatic Power. The problem has now taken on a new significance, but its character is still defined by the same geographic and strategic factors: restraining of Japan by individual or collective action or the building up of local States as a counter-balance to the dynamic expansion of the Empire of the Rising Sun."

It is the opinion of Japan that America's balance of power policy made its debut with due vigor when the Manchurian Incident broke out. China, in order to backslide the founding of Manchoukuo, appealed to the League of Nations and the United States for intervention. Immediately, the American Government got busy and by employing direct and indirect means inveigled the League into convening a session to discuss the Manchurian issue. At the session, as China's contention was upheld, Japan notified her withdrawal from the League.

The founding of Manchoukuo, for no cause at all, roused the irascibility of Washington, and Colonel Henry Stimson, then Secretary of State, issued a declaration of non-recognition of the new State. From that time onward, not only Japan's relations with America, but also with Britain began to be strained, and the Anglo-American politico-economic appetite started increasing.

When the China affair developed, the Anglo-American Powers definitely came out in the open to assist General Chiang Kai-shek to go on with his war against Japan. In July, 1939, the United States notified Japan of her intention to abrogate the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911, and on Jauary 26, 1940, following the expiration of the treaty, when a treaty-less position developed between the two countries, the American Government declared the path to bring economic pressure to bear upon Japan.

Ultimately, when Japanese forces advanced into northern French Indo-China in fulfilment of treaty terms, the United States by way of retaliation froze the assets of Japan, and Britain, the British Empire countries and the "democratic" States allied to the London-Washington oligarchy followed suit. Thereafter, as stated earlier, the outbreak of the present Greater East Asia War became a foregone conclusion. That America was bent upon "quarantining" Japan was perfectly understood as far back as October 5, 1937, that is within three months after the outbreak of the China affair, when President Roosevelt in a speech at Chicago said in substance as follows:

"The present reign of terror and international lawlessness began a few years ago. It began through unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other nations or the invasion of alien territory in violation of treaties, and has now reached a stage where the very foundations of civilizations are seriously threatened.

"The peace, the freedom, and the security of ninety per cent of the population of the world are being jeopardized by the remaining ten per cent who are threatening a breakdown of international law and order.

"The will for peace on the part of peace-loving nations must express itself to the end that nations that may be tempted to violate their agreements and rights of others will desist from such a course. There must be positive endeavors to protect peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace."

President Roosevelt's indirect reference that Japan should be quarantined was made with the object of enabling the then Nanking Government to acquire the positive sympathy of the League of Nations. In response to an appeal from the Chinese Government, the League Council met in a session and adopted a resolution requesting the member nations to give friendly aids to China. Such a comparatively "mild" step was taken against Japan, because Britain was not then willing to embitter her relations with Japan and because the isolationists in America were strongly agitating for non-involvement "in the Far Eastern fray."

Within three years, however, not only American pressure on Japan began to mount, but there occurred a complete volte-face in the attitude of Britain toward Japan. Consequently, a London-Washington entente cordiale was hastily formed to precipitate an armed showdown with Japan as a means to satisfy their politico-economic appetite—a showdown which eventuated with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

(To Be Concluded)

BRITAIN'S MOUNTING COAL TROUBLE

Situation Grows Worse as Output Continues to Decrease

The Daily Telegraph's industrial correspondent, Hugh Cheins, reported on July 10 on the British coal situation as follows:

Britain's coal situation grows progressively worse. This is emphasized in the statistics in the White Paper issued by the British Ministry of Fuel during the weekend and prepared for the members of Parliament.

As the war reaches its climax and as the need for coal grows, the number of mines and miners, the total amount of coal produced and the output per head are all falling. Statistics disclose increases in the number of man-hours lost, accident rate, natural wastage from death and retirement, and compensation cases and wages. The redeeming features of the gloomy picture are the way in which natural wastage is being overtaken by the intake of "abnormal recruits—volunteers and others, and a jump in Government open-cut production.

Figures which cover the six years from 1938 to 1943 and the first quarter of 1944 show the closing of pits and the drop in the total production as follows:

	Coal Mines
1938	1,976
1939	1,955
1940	1,868
1941	1,845
1942	1,836
1943	1,782

	Saleable Coal Produced
1938	234,298,800
1941	206,344,300
1942	203,633,400
1943	19,449,300

A decrease in the number of workers in coal mines and the fall in output for wage-earners is disclosed:

Year	Wage-earners	Output per wage-earner per year in tons
1938	781,700	290..
1939	766,300	301.9
1940	739,200	299.4
1941	697,600	295.8
1942	709,300	287.1
1943	707,800	274.8

(The number of efficient workers is on the average about 50,000 fewer than the number of wage-earners as a result of sickness, absenteeism, accidents, and other causes).

The situation has been alleviated to some extent by the sharp rise in Government open-cut production which started in 1942. In that year 1,380,200 tons were raised and in 1943 the output jumped to 4,426,700 tons. During the first quarter of this year open-cut production was even higher. The output was 1,412,000 tons. But mined coal fell to 47,581,-00 tons as compared with 48,879,000 tons in the previous quarter and 50,240,800 tons in the corresponding quarter of last year. The output per wage-earner had fallen to 67.6 tons as compared with 69.9 tons in the previous quarter and 70.4 tons in the corresponding quarter of last year.

The number of man-day losses from holidays, disputes, accidents, and rail transport difficulties—cases other than absenteeism—amount to:

Year	Man-day —losses—	Tonnage
1938	326,146	4,613,900
1939	24,337,400	32,396,300
1940	1,061,400	20,992,900
1941	10,535,600	12,037,900
1942	8 768,766.000	9,714,600
1943	9,442,200	10,721,200

In the first quarter of this year 2,417,700 man-days and 3,502,500 tons of coal were lost. Of these amounts disputes caused the loss of 1,564,100 man-days and 2,032,900 tons, almost twice as much as in the whole of 1943. The highest loss as regards areas in the first three months of the year through strikes was 580,990 tons in South Wales and Monmouthshire and 741,-570 tons in South Yorkshire.

The output of saleable coal per man-day worked by all wage-earners was as follows: (in tons)

1938	..12
1939	1.13
1940	1.09
1941	1.06
1942	1.03
1943	2.75
1944 (1st quarter)	2.72

The average weekly cash earnings of wage-earners of all ages have risen from £2-15-9 in 1938 to £3-2-5 in the last quarter of 1943. The value of allowances in kind has risen from 2/-3d in 1938 to 3/-5d in the last quarter of 1943.

The total cost of production of a ton of coal commercially disposable in 1938 was 16/-2.10d per ton. In the last quarter of 1943, it was 17/-2.7d.

For the last five quarters absenteeism has been as follows:

Quarter	Voluntary	Involuntary	Total
1943 first	4.9	7.5	12.4
second	4.3	7.0	11.6
third	5.0	7.2	12.2
fourth	5.1	8.3	13.4
1944 first	..7	7.7	12.4

A special survey of absenteeism taken during the last Christmas period showed that voluntary absenteeism at the mines during the normal week ending December 4 was 6.26 per cent; the pre-holiday week ending December 18, 4.53, and the post-holiday week ending January 1, 1944, 1.72.

In 1938, 59 per cent of Britain's coal was cut by machinery and 54 per cent conveyed by machinery. In 1943, 69 per cent was cut by machinery and 66 per cent was conveyed by machinery. But in 1938 the total amount of coal cut was 134,957,553 tons and the total of coal conveyed by machinery, 122,-915,226 tons, and in 1943 the total cut was 134,131,691 tons and conveyed, 128,944,075 tons.

The number of persons killed and injured per 1,000 persons employed above and below the ground was: 1938—105, 1939—71, 1940—192, 1941—221, 1942—22. Figures are not yet available for 1943.

The London Times reports that the production of authorized electricity undertakings rose from 24,-372,000,000 units in 1938 to 36,942,-000,000 units in 1943. Output of gas rose, in million cubic feet to 347,851,000,000 cubic feet. In addition, gas was bought from coke ovens to the amount of 29,621,000,-000 cubic feet in 1943.

Coal Stocks Drop

The Financial Times says that provisional figures for coal consumption in the 1943-1944 coal year covering the period of approximately from the first of May—when stocks are at their lowest and re-stocking for winter begins—to April 30, show the total consumption of 198,202,000 tons including exports and bunkers. This compares with 199,200,000 tons in 1941-1942. There was a drop of 3,100,000 tons in the stock in the 1943-1944 period as against an increase of 4,700,000 tons in 1942-1943 and 500,000 tons in 1941-1942. The total inland industrial consumption—excluding colliery consumption and miners' coal—in the 1943-1944 period was 172,-097,000 tons, including 14,407,000 tons of unscreened, 61,899,000 large, 35,300,000 graded, 47,783,000 slacks and smalls, 3,474,000 open-cut, 3,-040,000 anthracite and similar, and 194,000 tons of other grades of coal.

Of the total industrial coal consumption, gas work requirements accounted for 20,934,000 tons; electrical undertakings, 23,587,000; railways, 15,138,000; coke ovens, 20,-328,000; water works, domestic consumers, service departments, coastwise bunkers, and miscellaneous, 48,754,000 tons of coal of all grades.

Industry used 43,356,000 tons of coal, of which 3,816,000 tons were used in food, drink and tobacco industries. Chemical and allied trades used 6,954,800 tons; cotton spinning and hand weaving, 2,200,-000; textile, leather, and clothing, 3,-486,000; paper, printing and stationery, 2,567,000; quarries, pottery, glass, etc., 787,000; brick, building material, building, contracting, etc., 1,874,000; china, earthern ware, 1,-474: cement, 1,987,000; timber, 100,-000; miscellaneous trades and public utility services, 2,257,000; engineering and metal trades, 4,829,000 and iron and steel, 11,019,000.